



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 27th April 1962.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Security arrangements

* 25 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any security arrangements are provided for certain persons and, if so, who they are; and

(b) the total annual expenditure incurred thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) Security arrangements are provided for certain persons but it is not in the public interest to disclose for whom such security arrangements are made.

(b) It is not possible to give any approximate figure since the annual expenditure incurred on the provision of security arrangements depends on the number and classes of V.I.Ps. visiting this State in a year, and also on the frequency and extent of their tours in this State.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know, Sir, whether security arrangements are made for the Hon. Ministers and the Presiding Officers in our State?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have said, Sir, in the first part of my statement that it is not in the public interest to disclose for whom such security arrangements are made. Security arrangements will cease to have any value if we disclose for whom such arrangements are provided.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact, Sir, that such security arrangements were made for the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is the same question in another form for which no information can be given.

SRI K. S. ABDUL WAHAB : Sir, may I know whether any of the Opposition leaders are given these security arrangements? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the security arrangements depend on the need for providing such arrangements to persons and I presume the State is giving security arrangements to all those persons who deserve them.

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Yarn

* 26 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to control the quality of yarn produced for the use in the handloom industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தரமான துணி உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு தரமான நூல் வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் உணருகிறதா? அப்படி உணர்ந்தால், தரக் கட்டுப்பாடு அவசியம் என்பதை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் உணருகிறதா, என்பதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : தரமான துணி உற்பத்தியாக வேண்டுமென்பதை சர்க்கார் முழுமனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறது. தரமான துணி உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு தரக் கட்டுப்பாடு என்று சொன்னால் எந்தவிதமான கட்டுப்பாடு என்று நாம் ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் நியமித்திருக்கிற தரநிர்ணய இலாகா இருக்கிறது. அதிலே ஸ்டாம்பு பெற்றால் தான் அது தரமான துணி என்று தெரியும். அந்தவிதமான கட்டுப்பாடுகள் சர்க்கார் செய்ய தயாராக இருக்கிறது. வேறு கட்டுப்பாடுகள் இப்போது துணி சம்பந்தமாக, நூல் சம்பந்தமாக கிடையாது.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : தலைவர் அவர்களே, கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு மிகுதியாகத் தேவைப்படுகிற நூல்களின் ரகங்களை மட்டும் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முயற்சி எடுக்கிறதா? எந்த வகையான நூலாக இருந்தாலும், பொதுவாக உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இந்த உற்பத்தியெல்லாம் தனியார்துறையில் நடக்கிறது. மார்க்கெட்டில் எதை நன்றாக விற்கமுடியுமோ, அது உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிறது. நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் 136 மில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. போதுமான நூல் உற்பத்தி அதன் மூலம் நடக்கிறது என்று சர்க்கார் கருதுகிறது.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : தற்பொழுது நமது மாநிலத்தில் நூற்கப்பும் பெரும்பாலான நூல்கள் தரக்குறைவாக இருக்கின்றன என்பதால் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்ன அந்தக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கம் முயற்சிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் உற்பத்தி ஆகிற நூல் தரக்குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளமுடியாது. அந்த விதமான தரக்குறைவான நூல் எந்த மில்லிலாவது உற்பத்தி செய்தால், கனம் அங்கத்தினரைப் போன்ற பெரிய வியாபாரிகள் அதை வாங்கவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : நூல் சரிவரக் கிடைக்காமல் இருப்பதால், சாதாரண நெசவாளிகள் எந்த நூல் கிடைத்தாலும் போதுமென்று வரங்கிக்கொண்டு மிகவும் கஷ்டப் படுகிறார்கள் என்பது அமைச்சருக்குத் தெரியுமா? இங்கு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் நூல் பலவற்றின் தரம் குறைவாக இருப்பது அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அப்படித் தெரிந்து இருந்தும்தான் இப்படி பதில் சொல்கிறார்களா என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்கு “சைகாலஜி” நன்றாகத் தெரியும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். எனக்குத் தெரியும் என்பது அவருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கிறது.

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Co-operative Spinning Mills

* 27 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 1st March 1962; and

(b) the number working?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) The Government have approved proposals for the establishment of five co-operative spinning mills in the State.

(b) Two of them have commenced working.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நாட்களில் அவை துவங்கும் என்பதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: திருச்செந்தூரில் சில மாதங்களில் வேலை செய்யத் துவங்கும். சேலம் மில்லுக்கு இப்போதுதான் இயந்திரங்களை வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காஞ்சிபுரத்திற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: இன்னும் எத்தனை மாவட்டங்களில் கூட்டுறவு நூற்பு ஆலைகள் நிறுவ உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: சராசரியாக கூட்டுறவு ஆலைகள் இல்லாத ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இப்போது நூற்பு ஆலை நிறுவ வேண்டுமென்பது சர்க்காரின் லட்சியம்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: எப்போது அவை நிறைவேறுமென்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Can't prophesy.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN: தலைவர் அவர்களே, மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் இந்தக் கூட்டுறவு நூற்பு ஆலைகள் மூலம் கைத்தெறி நெசவாளர்களின் தேவை முழுவதும் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கான அரசாங்கத் திட்டம் ஏதேனும் இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: கூட்டுறவு ஆலைகள் மூலமாகத் தேவையை நிறைவேற்ற முடியாது. நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏராளமாக மில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளுடைய நூல்களும் தேவைப்படும்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: சில மாவட்டங்களில் கூட்டுறவு ஆலைகளுக்கான proposal இல்லாமல் இருப்பதன் காரணம் என்னவென்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: அங்கத்தினரைப் போன்றவர்கள் அதில் முக்கிய பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாததால்தான். Proposal அனுப்பினால், அதைச் சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்யும்.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: “பையனீர்” என்ற நூல் தான் சிறந்தது என்று மார்க்கெட்டில் இருப்பதால், அதேமாதிரிப் புதிதாக ஆரம்பிக்கிற மில்களில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப் போகிறார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: தரமான நூல் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் சர்க்கார் லட்சியம். ஆனால் இது தனியார் நடத்துகிற தொழில். அது அவர்களுடைய திறமையை ஒட்டியும், அவர்கள் சரக்கு நன்றாக விற்க வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தைக் கொண்டும் நல்ல தரமாகத் தயாரிக்கவேண்டும்.

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SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : நம்முடைய துணி வெளியில் தரமான துணியாக இல்லை என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அதனால் ஆரம்பிக் கிறபோதே தரமான நூலைத் தயாரிக்க சர்க்கார் கட்டுப்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is a suggestion by the hon. Member.

Handloom cloth

* 28 Q.—**SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Central Government to raise the rebate rate now allowed on sales of handloom cloth by the co-operative sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : இப்போது கொடுக்கிற கழிவுத்தொகை குறைக்கப்படும் என்று மத்திய சர்க்காரிலிருந்து மாகாண அரசாங்கத் திற்குத் தகவல் ஏதாவது வந்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இப்போது தகவல் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. ஆனால் பொதுவாக இந்தக் கழிவுத் தொகையைக் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாகக் குறைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பது மத்திய சர்க்காரின் லட்சியமாக இருக்கிறது.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : அப்படிக் குறைத்துக்கொண்டே பேரவ தற்கு தற்போது சரியான நிலைமை இல்லை. மத்திய சர்க்கார் அந்த மாதிரி யோசனையைச் சொன்னால், இந்த அரசாங்கம் அதைத் தீவிரமாக எதிர்க்குமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இந்த சர்க்கார் என்ன அவசியமோ அதைச் செய்யும்.

Headmasters of incomplete high schools

* 29 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Headmasters of incomplete high schools under the North Arcot District Board have not been placed on the revised scales of pay fixed for Grade I Headmasters; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) The Headmasters of incomplete high schools will get the same scale of pay as the headmasters of complete high schools provided that the individuals are appointed from the panel prepared for the purpose. In other cases, they will draw pay in the scale fixed for L.T. Assistants.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware, Sir, that in the case of institutions aided by the Government, there is no question of panel, and all headmasters, when they bear the name are eligible for Headmaster's scales of pay?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to have notice, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Headmasters in incomplete high schools who have not been included in the panel are Headmasters for all purposes except for drawing the Headmaster's scale of pay?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, Government prefer appointments made out of the panel, and for those Headmasters who are selected from out of the panel, there is a prescribed scale of pay. If the Headmasters are not selected from the panel, that scale does not apply.

Improvement of communication

* 30 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special grant as recommended by the Finance Commission for the improvement of communication in the State has been allotted by the Central Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Commission has recommended special purpose grants taking into account the relative needs of the different States and the resources available to them. The Commission has not recommended any such grant for Madras State.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that one of the recommendations of the Finance Commission which was accepted by the Central Government was that a grant of Rs. 9 correes only should be paid to certain States but Madras has been excluded from that? May I know the reason why the Madras State has been excluded?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is the answer that I gave. Madras has been excluded along with certain other States, because comparatively the States that are mentioned the nine States are backward in the matter of communications.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, have this Government made any representations that this State should not be excluded but that it should be included along with the other nine States which get a grant? We are in the same state as the nine other States are.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the difficulty is that Madras State cannot plead that it is as backward as certain other States are.

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S.S.L.C. Examination

* 31 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the minimum number of marks for a pass in English in the case of a trained Vidwan in Tamil appearing for the S.S.L.C. Examination?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Candidates who have obtained the marks prescribed by the University of Madras from time to time will merely be declared eligible for University courses of studies. According to the ordinance issued by the University, all candidates appearing for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination including Vidwans in Tamil who have secured not less than 40 per cent of marks in English shall be declared eligible for collegiate studies.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government recommend to the University a special relaxation in the case of Vidwans as they have already qualified themselves for the Oriental Title and also had training, and as English is not a very important subject for them for handling Tamil?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Government have no such proposal.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the encouragement shown to Tamil by the Government which is but right, will the Government make an exception in the case of these Pandits and tell the University that the minimum number of marks in English, especially a few marks low in English, need not count in the case of these Vidwans who are to prosper as I Grade Vidwans?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Government are no doubt, interested in these Vidwans and these Tamil scholars. But if the University prescribes that there should be a minimum of 40 per cent marks in English, this Government do not feel it right to plead with the University to relax this.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Is there not a rule in the Department of Education, apart from what is obtaining in the University, to the effect that Vidwans and other Oriental Titleholders who obtain less than 40 per cent but more than 30 per cent are fit for all purposes of promotion and so on in the department concerned though they may not be eligible for admission to a collegiate course of study?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Promotion in service is one thing, but eligibility for a higher course of education is quite a different thing.

L.I.Ms. and G.C.I.Ms.

* 32 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Register of Licentiates in Indian Medicine and G.C.I.M. has been maintained; and

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(b) if so, the number of L.I.Ms. and G.C.I.Ms. qualified in (i) Siddha, (ii) Ayurveda and (iii) Unani systems of medicine as on 1st March 1962?

THE HON. SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b)—

G.C.I.M. (Ayurveda)	...	...	...	...	354
G.C.I.M. (Siddha)	...	...	...	...	84
G.C.I.M. (Unani)	...	...	...	...	16
G.C.I.M. registered before 1957 but details of systems not known	...	...	...	...	52
Total G.C.I.Ms.	...	...	...	...	506
L.I.M. (Ayurveda)	...	...	...	...	999
L.I.M. (Siddha)	...	...	...	...	266
L.I.M. (Unani)	...	...	...	...	62
L.I.M. registered before 1958 but details systems not known	...	...	...	...	214
Total L.I.Ms.	...	...	...	...	1,541

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election of nine members to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1962-63 :—

1. Dr. T. V. Sivanandam.
2. Sri M. Rajah Iyer.
3. Sri R. Venkatachalam.
4. Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam.
5. Sri V. M. Surendra Ram.
6. Sri K. Rajaram.
7. Sri R. Venkataraman.
8. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
9. Dr. A. Chidambaranathan.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, nine, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges. The Deputy Chairman is a *ex-officio* member.

Under rule 156 (4) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to be the Chairman of the Committee.

[Mr. Chairman]

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I have also to inform the House that the following six candidates have been nominated for election to the House Committee for the financial year 1962-63 :—

1. Sri B. K. Nallaswami.
2. Sri K. Rajaram.
3. Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar.
4. Srimathi T. I. Thirupurasundari Ammal.
5. Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan.
6. Sri S. K. Sambandhan.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the House Committee.

In addition to the above, under rule 173 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, I nominate the following two members to be the Membres of the said Committee :—

1. Sri V. M. Surendra Ram.
2. Sri K. Ramadass.

Under rule 173 (1), the Deputy Chairman of the Council shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

III.—MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

“ That under rule 21 (3) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, item III on the agenda, namely, Government Resolution, be taken up before item II, namely Discussion on the Governor's Address.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That under rule 21 (3) the Madras Legislative Council Rules, item III on the agenda, namely, Government Resolution, be taken up before item II, namely, Discussion on the Governor's Address.”

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR:

Chairman அவர்களே, நான் சென்னை கூட்டுறவு மத்திய நில அடமான பாங்கு நிறுவனம் கொடுக்கும் கடன் ஈட்டுப் பத்திரங்கள் சம்பந்தமாய், இம் மாநில அரசினர் 1934-ம் ஆண்டு சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவு நில அடமான பாங்குகள் சட்டத்தின் 6-வது பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்த (2) உப்பிரிவின்படி கடன் ஈட்டுப் பத்திரங்கள் குறித்துக் கொடுக்கப்படும் உயர்ந்த பட்ச உத்தரவாதத் தொகையை மொத்த முக மதிப்பு ரூ.2,000 லட்சம் வரையில், [ரூபாய் இரண்டாயிரம் லட்சம் மட்டும்] உயர்த்தலாம் எனவும், மேற்படி பாங்கு யாதொரு விஷயத்தில், 25 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு மேற்படாத கால அளவிற்கு ஆண்டு ஒன்றுக்கு 5 சதவீத வட்டியோடு கூடிய கடன் ஈட்டுப்

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பத்திரங்களை அவ்வப்போது வழங்கப் பெற்று மீண்டும் வசூலிக்கப்பெறும் கடன்கள் மேற்படி தொகையில் சேராதது எனவும் அரசினருக்கு இம் மன்றம் சிபாரிசு செய்கிறது.” என்ற தீர்மானத்தைப் பிரேரேபிக்கின்றேன்.

இந்த தமிழ்நாடு நில அடமான கூட்டுறவு பாங்கு ஆளுவதில் பிரிவுப்படி சர்க்கார் சட்ட சபையின் ஆலோசனையின்பேரிலே இந்த உத்திரவாதம் பெறவேண்டும் அதற்குத்தான் இந்தச் சபை முன்னிலையிலே இந்தத் தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. தற்போது பத்து கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு உத்திர வாதம் உள்ளது. 3-வது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டகாலத்திலே நல்ல உயர்வான காரியங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டியதாக இருப்பதால், அதிகத் தொகை தேவையாக இருக்கிற காரணத்தால், அதை விரிவு படுத்துவது என்ற முறையில் அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். இந்த நிலையிலே, தற்போது 1960-61-ல் நில அடமான பாங்கு ஒரு கோடி எழுபத்தைந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடன் அளித்திருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையில்தான் இன்று தொகையை அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டகாலத்தில் 3 கோடி ரூபாய் வரை கொடுப்பதற்காக, இந்த அதிகத்தொகை இந்தக் காரணத்தை வைத்து இந்த 3 கோடி தொகையை கடன் வாங்குகிற பாங்கு, 1904 லட்சம் ரூபாய் டிபென்சர் மூலமாக எழுப்பவேண்டும். டிபென்சர் மூலமாக எழுப்ப வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறதாலே, அந்த அளவு டிபென்சர் பெருக்கத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் உத்திரவாதம் இரண்டாயிரம் லட்சத்திற்குத் தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்கு, இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுகளில், நில அடமான பாங்கு எழுப்பவேண்டிய டிபென்சர் தொகை 1,220 லட்சம் ரூபாய். இந்தக்காலத்திற்குள் மீட்கப்படும் டிபென்சர் தொகை 57 லட்சம். இப்பொழுது இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்ற டிபென்சர் 1,163 லட்சம் ரூபாய். இப்பொழுது நிலவிக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறது 743 லட்சம். மொத்தம் டிபென்சர் தொகை 1,904 லட்சம் ரூபாய். இந்த மொத்தம் டிபென்சர் தொகைக்கு சர்க்கார் உத்திரவாதம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது இரண்டாயிரம் லட்சம் ரூபாய், அல்லது 20 கோடி. பொதுவாக நில அடமான பாங்குகள் எல்லாம் கண்ணியமாக, பலம் பொருந்தியதாக, நல்ல ஸ்தாபனங்களாக இருந்து கொண்டு வருகின்றன. டிபென்சர் தொகைக்கு ஏற்ற நில அடமானங்கள் ஏற்கனவே அந்தத் தொகைக்கு எல்லாம், நிலத்தின் பெயரிலே அடமானங்கள் இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. இது மாத்திரமல்ல, இன்னும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நிலம் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும் என்று இருந்தாலும், அதற்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய Sinking Fund-ல் நிறையத் தொகை இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த டிபென்சருக்கும் தற்போது பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நான் சொல்லுகிற அந்த பண்டில் எதற்காக சர்க்கார் உத்திரவாதம் வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கலாம். இந்த சர்க்கார் உத்திரவாதம் கொடுக்கிறதாலேதான் இந்த பாங்கிலே தைரியமாகவும், தயங்காமலும் பணம் போடுவதற்கு உதவுகிறது. இந்த உத்திரவாதம் கொடுக்காமல் விட்டுவிடால் சர்க்கார் வட்டி விதித்ததிலே வெளியிடங்களிலிருந்து பாங்குகளுக்குப் பணம் வாங்க வேண்டியவரும். அந்த மாதிரி ஏற்படக்கூடாது என்ற முறையில்தான், அதை தவிர்ப்பதற்குத் தான், இந்தத் தீர்மானம் இந்தச்சபை முன்னிலையில் வைத்து இருக்கிறோம். ஆக, இந்த வேண்டுகோள் எல்லாம் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு முதலிலேயே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை நன்றாக ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்திருப்பீர்கள். அந்த முறையிலே இந்தச்சபையிலே இந்தத்தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதாக சர்க்கார் சார்பிலே கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

“ This Council recommends to the State Government that they may under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, upto a total face value of Rs. 2,000 lakhs (Rupees two thousand lakhs only), exclusive of such debentures as

[Mr Chairman]

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the Bank may from time to time redeem such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum ”.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஒன்று இரண்டு வார்த்தை சொல்லலாம் என்று இருக்கிறேன். **Land Mortgage Bank**-க்கு, அதிகமான டிபென்சருக்கு **guarantee** கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று வந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன், ஒரு விஷயம். இது போதும் என்று சொல்லுவதற்கில்லை. இப்பொழுது பாங்கு கள் கடன் கொடுக்கிறது எல்லாம் மத்திய கால கடன், குறுகிய கால கடன். மத்திய கால கடன்கூட கிடையாது. குறுகிய கால கடன் விவசாயத்திற்காக 10 மாதத்திற்குத் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. மத்திய காலக் கடன் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ரிசர்வ் பாங்கு கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று மத்திய கால கடன் கிடையாது. குறுகிய கால கடனுக்கும் தாமதமாகிறது. முன் கடினத் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளுவதற்கும், விவசாயத்திற்கும், நிலம் வாங்குவதற்கும் **Land Mortgage Bank**-ல் கடன் வாங்குவது. இந்தக் கடன் கிடைக்கிறதிலே முக்கியமாக ரீங்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியது, வில்லங்க **certificate** வாங்குவதிலே உள்ள கஷ்டம். இப்பொழுது கொஞ்சம் **Rules**-ஐ relax பண்ணியிருந்தாலும், பரம்பரை சொத்தாக இருந்தாலும், **title** காட்ட வேண்டும். பட்டா காட்டினாலும் போதாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் ரொம்ப நாள் ஆகிறது. **Land Mortgage Bank**-ல் கடன் வாங்குவதற்கு குறைந்தது 5 மாதமும், அதற்கு மேலும் கூட ஆகிறது. சீக்கிரம் கிடைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கவர்ன்மென்ட் **guarantee** கொடுக்கிறது என்றால், டிபென்சருக்காக மட்டுமல்ல, டிபென்சருக்குக் கொடுத்து இருந்தாலும் வெளியே உள்ளவர்கள் டெபாசிட் பண்ணவேண்டும் என்று கொடுக்கிறார்கள். 10 per cent **guarantee** கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு கடனுக்கும் 2/3 ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறது. அப்படியும் **Delay** ஆகிறது. இன்னும் சீக்கிரமாகக் கிடைக்க வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என் அபிப்பிராயம். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR: தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் சேஷாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் சில விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள் சிலமாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒரு கூட்டத்தை கூட்டி அதிகாரிகள், மற்ற பொதுமக்கள், பாங்குகள் தலைவர்களிடமிருந்து ஜில்லா நில அடமான பங்குகளிலே உடனடியாகப் பணத்தை நேரடியாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில் 3 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்வரை வரங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதற்கு வழிவகைகள் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சொந்த உபயோகத்துக்காகவும் நில அபிவிருத்திக்குவும் கடன் வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். முன்னர் சொந்த உபயோகத்திற்கு, அதிகமாக வாங்குகிறார்கள். இப்போது சம்பத்தில் கணக்குப் பார்த்தால், நில அபிவிருத்திக்கு அதிகமான பேர்கள் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சோன்ன இரண்டு விஷயங்களையும் பற்றிச் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். மற்றபடி தற்கால விலையைப் பார்த்து, மார்கட் ரேட் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே, அதில் பாதி விலை கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறது. விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறபடியால் அதில் 50 சதவீதம் கொடுக்கும்போது நிறையத்தொகை கிடைக்கும். அதிகமாக விளக்கி அதை கூறவேண்டியதில்லை. ஆகவே நான் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை எல்லோரும் ஏகமனதாக ஏற்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

“This Council recommends to the State Government that they may under sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank,

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Limited, up to a total face value of Rs. 2,000 lakhs (Rupees two thousand lakhs only), exclusive of such debentures as the Bank may from time to time redeem such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum".

The Resolution was put and carried.

V.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, though a large number of speakers during this debate have spoken in the official language, I decided to reply in my usual way in English out of deference to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition who always speaks in that language in this House. It is parliamentary etiquette to answer questions in the same language in which the questions are put. Likewise I thought it was my parliamentary duty to reply to the debate in the language adopted by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

Sir, though the Legislative Council is a continuous body, the biennial elections to this House this time happened to synchronise with the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly. A large number of our friends who were Members of this House had left us and it is my duty on this occasion to recall with pleasure the intimate association that we had with those Members who no longer continue to sit in this House. I would more particularly refer to the absence of one or two hon. Members who had made very valuable contributions to the debates in this House. The House will surely miss the eminent jurist Sri M. Patanjali Sastri who during the brief term of his membership here in this House contributed to the deliberations in this House and brought his superior knowledge of law and legal systems to bear on the points raised for consideration before the House. Equally the House will recall with pleasure the association of our elder statesman Sri P. T. Rajan who with his long experience of over 25 years in the legislatures had contributed to the deliberations in this House and always helped to solve many of the difficult and troublesome problems that arose for consideration here.

Among those who have been re-elected, I should offer my 3-30
felicitations to, and mention in particular, Dr. T. V. Sivanandam P.M.
and Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. Dr. T. V. Sivanandam, as you all know, is a very studious Member of this House and his presence back in this House is most welcome to all of us. So far as Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar is concerned, I cannot do better than repeat what I said in the last session of this Legislative Council. He contributed to the shaping of the legislation in this House in such an abundant measure that I felt that I would have been handicapped without the legal assistance that he so freely rendered to the Government and to me. I also said on that

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occasion that the Government had received from Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar more valuable legal advice, at no cost to us, than we had done from our own Legal Department. We are happy to have him back with us.

The House has been enriched by an addition of a large number of talented new Members. We should pay our tribute to the Governor for having nominated the former Chief Justice of Madras, Sri P. V. Rajamannar, as a Member of this House. His presence in this House will be of immense value to the House and to the Government. He is an expert in several fields—not only in the field of law but also in the field of art and literature. He is himself a poet in Telugu. We will greatly appreciate his very valuable contribution to the House and his useful suggestions to the Government.

We have also new Members from other walks of life, notably from the field of art and culture. We have now with us Sri Ramachandran who is well-known in the field of dramatic art. The House has already another talented Member representing art and Members may recall with pleasure the occasion when the House warmly cheered the Member. This is Srimathi K. B. Sundarambal who is well-known in South India as an artiste and a person of eminence and culture.

When I start the reply to this debate, I find that my task has been rendered quite easy and simple by the excellent introduction of the Motion of Thanks made by my esteemed colleague Sri Rajaram Naidu. Himself a former Minister, a leader of the Congress organization for several years and an expert on panchayat affairs, he dealt with the Address of the Governor in an exhaustive manner and has left practically very little for me to add. I am sure people would have noticed that his experience in the field of panchayat administration is not only very large but very rich and that we can rely on him as an expert on questions relating to that administration. It was very ably seconded by Sri Muthiah who comes to this House after ten years of experience in the Madras Legislative Assembly. The Members of this House will appreciate that an occasional interchange of Members from this House to the other and *vice versa* will help to promote better relations between the two Chambers and I would make this suggestion to the Chief Minister also for his consideration that such a transfer would be useful and that such a transfer would not become a matter of necessity but a matter of choice.

Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition rightly pointed out that the debate on the Governor's Address affords opportunity to discuss the broad aspects of the Government's policy. It is intended to give opportunity to the Members to comment on the policy which the Government propose to pursue not only in the year ahead but in the term of office before them. In that sense the Governor's Address has naturally omitted many questions of immediate importance or reference to the grievances of the people

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or problems of day-to-day occurrence and dealt only in a very broad outline with the policy of the Government. All these together with the review of the economic condition of the State as well as the problems that confront the State as also a detailed statement of the progress made by the respective departments together with the programme and policy of the respective departments for the year ahead will certainly form part of the Budget address which my esteemed Colleague, the Finance Minister will be making shortly to this and to the other House. Suffice it for me now to point out that the Governor's Address has put in a nutshell what policy the Government propose to follow in the coming year as well as in the next five years in these words. He stated that "the proper implementation of the Five-Year Plan is undoubtedly the major pre-occupation of the Government". That being the task before the Government, suggestions regarding the pace of development, the resources required for it and also modifications with regard to the Plan schemes would be greatly welcomed and appreciated by the Government.

Nevertheless, hon. Members have dealt with a wide variety of subjects and I will in the short time before me try to meet as many of the points raised as is possible. If by any mischance I do not deal with one or two aspects raised by certain Members, it is not out of any discourtesy to the Member concerned but because they are intended to be dealt with either by the Finance Minister later in the course of his address or they are matters which could be dealt with administratively.

I was particularly pleased with the reverential reference which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition made to the office of the Governor as also to the person. Statements have been made in this House and elsewhere which might hurt either the dignity of the office or the incumbent. I am very glad that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition put the matter in the proper perspective and demonstrated that the vast majority of the people in this State and the intellectuals and the University which he so worthily represents do have the highest regard both for the person and the office of the Governor. I would endorse, on behalf of the Government and the Party which I represent, every syllable of what the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has said. Sir, it is said that the office of the Governor is unnecessary and superfluous. New-comers both to the political and to the Legislative field may not be familiar with all the history and all the detailed consideration of all aspects regarding the office of the Governor made by the Constituent Assembly when this Constitution was framed. In any parliamentary system of Government it is necessary to have a Head of State. He should be the Executive who will appoint Ministries, accept resignations, and also undertake to continue the administration of the State in the event of a breakdown of the Constitution. Sir, it will be difficult to conceive of a system of parliamentary democracy without an office of that kind—call it

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Governor, head of the State, or what you like. I would ask those who say that there is no need for the office of Governor to tell us what substitute they would suggest in the place of that office to carry out all the functions which have been detailed under the Constitution and all the functions which have been entrusted to the high office of the Governor not only for maintaining continuity in State administration but also for protecting the interests of the minorities which is one of the very important functions which have been detailed to the Governor of a State. I can understand people if they say that the parliamentary system of Government with its Cabinet is unsuited to this country. There are people in other parts of the globe who follow a different system of political democracy. The Presidential system of Government which prevails in the United States is an alternative, and it may be suggested by people that we can have a different form of Government from that of the Cabinet form of Government. But even there I should draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that students of political science who have watched the growth of these two systems of Government have no hesitation in making the choice in favour of the Cabinet system of Government rather than the Presidential form. But in any event if we want the Governor of a State to be elected, we cannot have an elected Chief Minister and an elected Governor. It will lead to conflicts between two elected heads. Either we have an elected Governor in which case we will have a system of Presidential form of Government, where the President will choose his own executive and carry on the administration of the Government or we should have a Cabinet form of Government in which the Cabinet will be responsible to the Legislature and the continuity of the office of the head of the State will be there even if he be a titular Governor.

* SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN: May I interrupt. 'Sir, அமைச்சரவர்கள் கவர்னர் அவர்களும் முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களும் இருவரும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்களாக இருப்பார்களானால் ஒருவருக்கு ஒருவர் முரண்பாடு ஏழும் என்று கருத்தை அமைச்சரவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்களைப் பணிவன்போடு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன், இந்தியக் குடியரசின் தலைவரும் முதலமைச்சரும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்களாக இருந்திருக்கூட எந்த வகையில் ஒற்றுமையான முறையில் பணியாற்றுகிறார்கள் என்பதை விளக்க வேண்டும் என்று

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member is aware of the two forms of elections. The election of the President is by the method of indirect election, in which the Members of the legislatures and Parliament choose. The election of the Prime Minister, as we all know, is by the adult franchise where the people elect the Prime Minister. If it is suggested, like the old French Constitution, that the head of the State should be elected by the Members of the Legislature—that is the Assembly and the Council—and that he should function as the Governor of a State, it is understandable. But I think—I may be wrong and I wish to be wrong—that the objection raised by certain parties in the State and the country is to the office of the Governor. What I am trying to emphasise to-day before the House and for the respectful

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consideration of the Members and the country is that the office is necessary and not how he should be elected or how he should be chosen.

The second point which has been dealt with at some length related to the economic condition in this country. Charges have been laid on the Government that they have not done anything at all for maintaining the price line, that the prices are soaring, that the condition of the people is deteriorating day by day, and that the Governor has made a great mistake or the Government have made a great mistake in not making a reference whatsoever to this very vital question that affects the people of this State. I would deal with this question from two aspects. One is this. Is it factually correct that prices have been rising or soaring during the period when so much was made of them? All this cry of soaring prices was raised only during last year—the year of elections. Previously people have commented do doubt on the tendency or the trend of a rise in prices. But the greatest emphasis was laid during the election campaign saying that the prices had risen far beyond the capacity of the average citizen to meet and a great deal of propaganda was carried on against the Government on this one issue. So far as the right of political parties to seize any point to criticise the Government, and more so in an election year, is concerned, neither I nor anybody can have any objection. It is part of the political ethics of all democratic countries to seize any question which is advantageous to them and hold it up against the administration for the purpose of persuading the electorate to vote in their favour. But if at the end of the elections we delude ourselves or we try to deceive ourselves that what we have preached for certain political purposes is a fact and that therefore we are really suffering on account of these circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to correct the impression. During the last two years I have got statistics of the level of prices that have prevailed in the whole of India, as well as in the State. The wholesale price or the index number for all-India of food articles in 1960–61 was 120. On the 3rd March 1962, the index price of food articles for the whole of India is 118.5. Apart from there being a phenomenal rise in the level of prices during the period, the Government have succeeded, if Government could claim any credit for it at all, in holding the prices even and not allowing them to go very far and very high. These are not statistics prepared by us, but prepared by an independent authority, namely, the Eastern Economist. We have also the figures for all commodities for 1960–61 and for the year 1962. The index number of all commodities for the period 1960–61 was 124.8 based on the year 1952–53, and the index number for the period ending 31st March 1962 of all commodities is 123—actually a drop of one point. I do not claim that the drop of one point is anything phenomenal, but all I am trying to say is that the price level has not risen and the price level has been steady.

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This relates to wholesale prices. People may ask: Of what avail is it to the consumer if the wholesale prices have remained at a particular level, if the prices of commodities which enter into the consumption are not held at a proper level, if the prices of consumer goods at retail level go up higher and higher? Sir, that also does not seem to be sustained. I have the index prices for the working class computed on the basis of the articles that go into a family budget taking into account proper weightage given for consumption of rice, oil, cloth, fuel, firewood and a number of articles, as many as 82 items, and in this you will find that the index number of consumer price for working classes for the year 1961 was 173 against the base year figures of 100 in the year 1939. The corresponding figure for February 1962—the figures for March are not yet available—is 175. The increase of two points is based on the 1939 price level. I wish also to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the index price in Madras State which is based on an earlier period, namely, pre-war year of 1936. With the pre-war base as 100 for the year 1936, the consumer index in 1961, so far as Madras is concerned, is 478. For March 1962 the index figure is 480, again an increase of hardly two points based on the 1936 index price. This is the state of affairs and I, therefore, wish to disabuse the minds of both the legislators and the general public that the cry of phenomenal rise in prices and soaring prices is nothing more than a political stunt adopted and rightfully adopted by all political parties for the purpose of discrediting the Government. But if one should think that it represents the true state of affairs, I humbly beg to submit that it is not true.

* SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : தலைவர் அவர்களே, அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், விலைவாசி ஏற்றம் என்று கூறுவது உண்மைக்குப் புறம்பானது என்பதாகப் பல காரணங்களைக் காட்டிச் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படியென்றால் மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஊழியர்களுக்கு இப்போது டியர்னஸ் அலவன்ஸ் உயர்த்துவதற்கான காரணம் என்ன? விலைவாசி உயர்வு இல்லையென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு இந்த ஊதிய உயர்வுக்கு வேறு எது காரணம் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall not deviate from the course of my speech. I shall continue because I do not want to miss the trend of my thoughts.

Nor, is this phenomenon of increase in prices anything peculiar to this country? It is a phenomenon prevalent all over the world. I have obtained statistics of relative cost of living between the period 1955 and 1960 in other countries, countries considered to be advanced and held up before us as models to emulate. With the base year 1949, the cost of living index for working classes which is comparable to the figures I have been giving, was 135 in the United Kingdom, in the year 1955. It was 152 in the year 1960. In the United States, it was 112 in 1955 and 123 in the year 1960. In Canada it was 116 in the year 1955 and 127 in the year 1960. Sir, all this only go to show that in the recent tempo of economic activity which goes on in the world, a certain trend towards increase in prices, is inevitable. This arises because between the period of investment which takes place and the period

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when the investments yield results, there is an inevitable time lag during which the monetary investments exert pressure on the available goods and services and thereby produce a temporary rise in prices. You are aware, Sir, that during the last ten years we have invested something like Rs. 8,000 crores. When we say we have invested Rs. 8,000 crores, we have injected all that money for circulation within this country. We have paid them as wages. We have given them as houses. We have given them in the shape of factories. We have given all this to the people in various forms and shapes. Not all the projects which have been started during this period have started to yield results. There is, therefore, the inevitable time lag between the investment and the yield out of those investments.

Sir, I may take one simple instance to clarify the point I am making. If you want a textile mill, it would cost you Rs. 45 lakhs. In the first year we spend Rs. 25 lakhs but not a yard of yarn or cloth is produced. In the second year we again invest Rs. 20 lakhs and it is only at the end of two years that the investment of Rs. 45 lakhs yields commodities and services in the shape of yarn and cloth. Therefore, during the interval, during the period of investment and the period when these plans mature and fructify, there is added money circulation in the country to the tune of the investments made in the whole country which exerts its inevitable pressure on available goods and services and, therefore, gives an upward trend to prices. As the plans mature, as the textile mill goes into production, as the new irrigation projects come to fruition, when the great industrial projects, the steel mills, the fertilizer plants and all of them go into production, there will be a large net addition to the volume of goods and services available in the country and that would be able to absorb the increased investments of money supply that has happened during the intermediate period. Therefore it is, I would beg of the House, to have a little more patience to wait till the various projects which have been initiated bear fruit and then ask the question why after these things have already yielded results, borne fruit, come to fruition, still there is an upward trend in the price level. Therefore, Sir, not only do I deny that there has been any phenomenal rise in the cost of living index in the last two-year period, not only do I deny that there has been great increase in the All-India figures of wholesale prices, but as I said and quoted figures, that itself is proof that some of the projects which we have already initiated have started yielding results and the prices now appear to hold to a level instead of going on increasing as they have been doing during the First and the Second Plan periods. To the question put by the hon. Member Sri Anbazhagan, I want to answer that the increase in the index number for consumer articles which I quoted relates to the period during which the propaganda was the heaviest and there is no doubt, as I have said, that during the earlier period, the First and Second Plan periods, there has been a continuous rise at the rate of 2 per cent

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per annum in the cost of living. And that two per cent compares with the two per cent increase in the cost of living index, which is witnessed in other parts of the globe, mostly in the United States and the United Kingdom. If the Government of India have granted an increase in the dearness allowance to their employees, it is given on the basis of the previous increase and not on the basis of the increase which occurred during that period when the propaganda became the highest. Sir, I do not wish to dilate more on this subject. I shall merely leave it for the consideration of hon. Members of this House whether in the interests of the future progress of this country we should put up with inconvenience of having a small increase in prices or we should, on the other hand, stop all other programmes, stop all investments, and stop all other plans and thereby reduce the available money supply in the country and artificially bring down the prices. There are only two ways in which the price level can be brought down. There are only two ways which are known to economists. There may be other methods known to others. However, we must adopt the known two methods. The one way in which the price level can be brought down is by the exercise of a rigorous system of control, in which every aspect of the production, distribution, and everything is controlled—as it happens in some of the countries with controlled economy—or alternatively we must reduce the investment, reduce the money supply, and reduce the plans and cut down all the various schemes so that people do not have the wherewithal to buy. I would also like to ask hon. Members whether they think that an era of low prices is by itself an index of prosperity for society. My esteemed friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar almost pathetically asked, 'Are we ever going to get those days when we got eight measures of rice for a rupee'. I can tell him immediately, "Never". After every world war a country adjusts itself to the new levels and all over the world people have adjusted themselves to such new levels. But I want to request Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar to project his mind thirty years back and see what the conditions were at that time. I am myself a land-holder of Tanjore district, and I have sold a bag of paddy for Rs. 1-8-0. That had been the lot of many land-owners in Tanjore district during 1930-32 when the world was in the grip of an unheard of depression. Prices had toppled down against all calculations. Actually paddy in Tanjore district was selling at anything between Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2 per bag. At that time I am quite sure there were many people who were not able to pay that price. At that time I know that one-third of the population of Madras were living on ragi and cholam and other coarse grains. At that time I know that the landholders had to sell away their lands or heavily mortgage them for the purpose of paying the kist. According to the land revenue settlement, kist was assessed at the notional price of Rs. 1-13-6 per maund. But the price prevailing was Rs. 1-8-0, and all the grain produced was not enough to meet the kist, which they had to pay. But for the very salutary legislation for debt relief, which was brought in some years

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later by the Congress administration, many, many landholders in Tanjore district would have been ruined. It is not always good to have an era of completely low prices. Students of economics who have studied the Keynes theory would realise that a period of low prices is a period of low industrial activity and trade, and, therefore, periods of low employment and periods of increasing unemployment. Therefore, while it may have certain advantages to certain sections of society, it would be wrong to imagine and it would be wrong to preach to the people that an era in which there are low prices is in fact an ideal state of affairs. It would not be. In fact it is only the period in which there is hope that any industry that one is engaged in would prove profitable, that there is scope for an expanding market. That will give an impetus to industrially develop. Unless we give that impetus to industrial development, employment will go down. If employment goes down, there will be far greater misery consequent on unemployment and loss of employment than on high prices. If I have to make an unfortunate choice—which I hope it will not be necessary for this country to make—between a period of slow rising prices and increasing employment or a period of low prices with increasing unemployment, I will have absolutely no hesitation in choosing the former. Therefore it is I submit for the consideration of this House whether all the charge that is now being laid against the Government, as if they were leading this country to some destruction or ruin on account of the mild increase that takes place from year to year in the price level, is justified.

Sir, one other aspect I would like to touch on this occasion is the reference which the Governor has made to the conduct of the elections. I witnessed in this House a little more of warmth in dealing with this subject than we are usually accustomed to in the past. I heard charges and counter-charges of malpractices committed by members of the ruling party, the Government, the Opposition, and in fact by all those who had ever had to stand for elections. Sir, by nature I believe every man is true. If I did it, I find myself in a position of not being able to judge what is right. Almost every Member who spoke, and almost every politician who spoke, has stated, 'I have not spent much; but others have spent'. (Laughter.) Sir, I believe every person. If everybody says that he has not spent much, then the charge that others have spent much must be false. So, nobody has spent large sums of money on elections. Alternatively, they say that there have been malpractices by all the other parties except themselves. I am not making any exception of the Congress party. All of us said and the Congress party also says that others have resorted to malpractices, indulged in violence, and so on. In fact, they have already briefed me, with a sheaf of cuttings from newspapers of the malpractices which have been committed by other parties. It would be an idle waste of time to go into this question. Hardly fifteen years have elapsed since we introduced adult franchise in this country, and the way in which the elections

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Have been conducted is a matter for great credit to all of us. We cannot expect to reach those very high levels of political ethics reached by countries which have had the electoral system for over a thousand years. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition mentioned the Presidential election in the United States. I had the privilege of watching two such Presidential elections, and I cannot say that money is not spent by either party. Of course, they have various ways of spending. They have a Citizens Committee, Women's Welfare Committee and so on to spend on elections. They may not have offended the law. But there is no denying the fact that large sums are spent now-a-days in the presidential elections. But we need not follow the bad precedent of certain countries. We may follow better precedents of certain others. I have had the privilege of watching elections in the United Kingdom and I must say that the level of integrity and electioneering campaign maintained by the parties in the United Kingdom are an object lesson for many people to study, observe and follow. Let us have that fundamental ideal and let us strive towards that. Let us forget what happened as things which are inevitable in a nascent democracy. Let us draw lessons from what has happened to make sure that these mistakes would not be repeated at the next elections. I have a feeling that the House may meet about six months after the elections. Then many of the people would have forgotten all the ire and perhaps they would have been in a much better and sweeter mood in the Legislature than what they are immediately after the elections.

Sir, I must endorse on this occasion the tribute paid by the Government through the Governor both to the services and to the people for the orderly conduct of the elections even though there might have been stray cases of lapses here and there.

Sir, the next point which I would like to touch upon is the advantage of having a two-Party system for the successful functioning of a democracy. As I rise to answer on behalf of the Government some of the criticisms that have been levelled against the Government by Groups in the Opposition, I find myself in a very unenviable position of appearing to contradict myself. On the one side, one group of Members of the Opposition are against any form of controls, vigorous restrictions. They are against any plans in the sense which call for greater investment and accelerating the speed, and also against forcing the pace of the country. Then there is another Group in the House which says that investments are not enough, that services are not enough, that industrial production is not enough, that the Plan should be something of the order of a thousand crores of rupees for Madras and so on. I plead with one that it is necessary that in order to increase the standard of life of the people, we have to accelerate the pace of development and growth in this country and that, therefore, it is necessary to have a plan of the kind which we have placed before you. I resist, on the other hand, the urge from another Group which says that we must increase the tempo, and spend more than

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this—not Rs. 291 crores but Rs. 1,000 crores, and that we should nationalize industries, take over various things, and then follow a policy of radical alteration in the orderly development. Sir, in a two-Party system of Government the Government have always to answer only one type of this criticism. If it is the Conservative Government, it meets the criticism of the Left. If it is a Labour Party Government or a Socialist Government, it meets only criticism of the Right. But here in this country, we have to face the criticism of both Right and Left. Neither of them, I am afraid, is right. It is only in this light that I find a great deal of difficulty in answering some of the points raised. For instance, my esteemed Friend Sri Anbazhagan said that we must nationalize the textile mills, the cinemas, the buses, and so on. I presumed that when he said that we should nationalize these institutions he meant that we should resort to nationalization according to the Constitution of this country. And the Constitution of this country envisages payment of reasonable compensation for taking over these enterprises. If you take only the textile mills, there are about 136 of them in the State. They employ about 127,000 persons. The approximate investment thereon would be of the order of Rs. 200 crores. If we have to nationalize the textile mills which is only one of the many suggestions which the hon. Member has made, we will have to find Rs. 200 crores for this purpose unless he believes that he can nationalize without payment of compensation. Now, if he assumes that he still wants to nationalize after paying these Rs. 200 crores, may I ask of what advantage it is to the common man in this State? Will it add to the employment of two more additional persons? One hundred and twenty-seven thousand workers who are now employed in the textile mills will continue to be employed in the textile mills. On the other hand, allow me not Rs. 200 crores but Rs. 20 crores; I would up to industries which will give employment for 20,000 people. Which does the country want? Does it want that these meagre available resources should be utilized for the purpose of increasing the employment potential for the greater economic development of this country, or are we going to wreak our vengeance on those who are carrying on certain industries and take them over for the mere fancy of nationalization? It may be said that if we nationalize, we will get the profit which goes to the private man. No doubt, we will. But then at what cost? That profit by itself will not help to start the industries which this investment of Rs. 200 crores will enable you to. That is why the Government of India, whenever they think of nationalization, think of nationalizing not the existing institutions but putting up institutions like the Steel Plants, the Neyveli Thermal Plant and the Surgical Instruments Plant, adding to the new employment potential in the country rather than substituting one by the other. Therefore it is that this Government are unable to accept the very considered advice tendered by the hon. Member and his Group to nationalize the existing institutions.

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What I said about the textile industry applies equally to the transport. To-day if I want to nationalize transport, I would have to spend Rs. 35 crores. If you give me Rs. 35 crores, I will fulfil my dream of running only air conditioned buses all over the State instead of taking over rickety, old junk which is being run by certain operators. I said the principle was the same. Therefore, it is not in the interests of the State itself, and it is not in the interests of our people themselves to urge a policy of nationalization of existing services and existing industries. It would be to the advantage of the country to resort to newer investment in wider field, increasing employment potential and opportunity for the welfare of the people.

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Sir, I shall now briefly touch on only one or two points which have been raised during the course of the debate. I am afraid I have taken an unconscionably long time which I have never done before. I crave, Mr. Chairman, your indulgence for this.

The first point is that raised by the hon. Member Sri Ponnuswami Chettiar. He said that it was necessary to have a coke oven plant in this State. I may draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that the Madras Government had included in the Draft of the Third Five-Year Plan a scheme for a coke oven plant for this State. But, unfortunately, owing to the non-availability of that high grade coal which is required for coking, the plant could not be given to this State. Nevertheless, I want to assure him and the House that the Government have not relaxed their efforts and they would try their best to have this plant established as early as possible.

Sir, he also mentioned that there were a large number of industrialists who wanted to start industries but were unable to do so for want of technical guidance and help. Sir, the Madras Government are contemplating the establishment of an industrial advisory service, an information bureau which will give them technical help and advice with regard to the capacity available in various industries, the machinery required for them, the raw materials that will have to be obtained and the problems that will have to be faced in the establishment of industries. We are on the look out for competent men who can give this advice and I hope in the near future the Madras Industrial Information would be inaugurated.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan dealt with a number of points. But I want to pay my tribute to him for having laid emphasis on the integration of the country. As an academic man who has devoted his whole career to the cause of education of the students, he has rightly emphasised that the ideal of the nation and the national effort should come before all other considerations. May he live long and continue to do that service!

Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Sri S. K. Sambandhan dealt with a number of points. He thought that the administrative machinery had become inefficient. I do not know the data from

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which he drew this inference. If he thinks that the administrative services have expanded, I say they have expanded only because of the expanding services that the State has to render to the people. If you take only the industries department for illustration, the industries department ten years ago was only negative rubber stamp. Today it is the friend, guide and adviser for the starting of new industries. It serves the needs of the large, medium and small-scale industries. So, expansion of this kind is inevitable with the increased services that the Government are undertaking. At the same time, I want to assure the House that I do not look upon it as a criticism but as a caution that the Government should always be watchful to see that the Parkinson's law does not begin to operate.

Then, he referred to the pool price of coal, that is, he pleaded that there should be a national price for the whole country. The Government of Madras had taken up the question with the National Development Council over several years now and I regret we have not been able to persuade the other States to agree to this policy. The difficulty which the other States have is understandable though we are affected by it. Certain industries have developed in certain areas and their economies are based on the supply of coal at a particular price. It would be hard on them to change the basis on which industries have been started and throw them out of gear which might possibly lead to the closure of establishment and large scale unemployment. Therefore, though we are a little unhappy that we are a little adversely affected, we are able to see the other side and we shall try to do something in this behalf. But I may mention in this connection that the Government of India have appreciated this position and have come forward to subsidise the extra cost of freight which has to be paid for transport of coal by sea and to that extent we are thankful to them.

Yarn is a matter of great interest to my hon. Friend Sri Sambandhan. I shall give him a cheering news. I propose to convene a conference of the handloom interest and the mill owners at Coimbatore on the 30th of this month for the purpose of exploring possibilities of arriving at a settlement with regard to prices as well as supply of yarn to the handloom weavers. My hon. Friend will recall that a similar conference was convened by me in June 1960 and it yielded fairly satisfactory results for at least some time. But so long as we do not have the power—nor are we prepared to assume to ourselves powers of control of prices and distribution—we will have to only come to mutual agreements and be content with agreements of this kind brought about by mutual negotiation and settlement.

Then, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in his usual elegant way touched on a number of subjects. So far as our plan is concerned, we have been allotted Rs. 291 crores out of the Rs. 340 crores. This works out roughly to eight per cent. Our population ratio is only 7.8 per cent. Therefore, I would say that so far as this State sector of the Plan is concerned, we have not been

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dealt with unfairly. So far as the Central Sector is concerned, the Government of India have allocated a number of major items of their industries to this State. The Neyveli project in this plan period would call for an investment of Rs. 88 crores, the raw film factory Rs. 5.5 crores, the teleprinter factory Rs. 1.5 crores, the surgical instruments factory Rs. 5 crores, the Tuticorin harbour Rs. 10 crores, the Madras harbour extension Rs. 7 crores, the Madras-Villupuram railway Rs. 4.27 crores, Salem-Bangalore railway line Rs. 8 crores, Virudhunagar-Manamadurai line Rs. 2.5 crores, heavy electricals Rs. 15 crores, the Avadi Tank factory calls for a sizable sum. It being a defence establishment we are not able to give the actual figures of investment. I am mentioning all this to show that so far as the State and its relation with the Central Government is concerned, it has been one of the happiest. It is not as if we do not have our differences on many questions. It is not as if we always accept what they say. By and large our relations have been both good and cordial and our share has been fair and reasonable.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN : May I know the percentage of the Central share?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Rs. 180 crores is invested out of the central sector allotment of somewhere near Rs. 2,500 crores. There are other projects also which I thought I need not retail here. Virudhunagar remodelling Rs. 27 lakhs, Madurai-Tiruchirappalli improvement to signalling Rs. 22 lakhs, the Central Station remodelling Rs. 23 lakhs, Jalarpet Rs. 55 lakhs and so on. It is impossible for any one to sit down and take account of all the Central Government investment. If one were to do it, one may have to sit at it for nearly a year poring into every one of the items of Central Government expenditure in each of their departments, like Health, Railways, Mines, Fuel, Oil and so on. All that I can say is that our share has been fair and it has been reasonable. We have not been denied what we feel we have a reasonable right to expect the Centre to accept. At the same time, I am quite aware that the central concept of the constitution should be maintained, that is, that the Constitution of India shall be a Union of States and not a Unitary State. That is a concept which everybody accepts, and no one is more zealous about it than the various State Governments. For purposes of industrial development and economic planning, it may become necessary in the short period to adjust various rights and duties between the two authorities, but the central concept will never be lost sight of. I want to assure the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that the Government are always fully alive to the position which he has mentioned in the debate.

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Sir, we welcome his suggestion about the improvement of the 'Madras Information'. My colleague the Minister for Informations is here, and I am sure he will take the clue from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and try to improve it.

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As far as the International House is concerned, both the publicity and the criticism are premature. Except that the Defence Ministry have leased a certain piece of land even as they have done already a piece of land to the Gymkhana Club, nothing else has been done. The Madras Government themselves have asked for information as regards the purposes and the structure or other buildings which are intended to be put up there. Therefore, the point raised by the esteemed Leader of the Opposition, whose interest in the preservation of open spaces and play-fields is very well known—not only known to us, but has been perpetuated in a legislation which I call the Mudaliar Act (laughter) (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman, may I now conclude with a fervent appeal to this House to examine the problems of administration with sympathy and understanding and help in building up a resplendent State of harmony and prosperity? (cheers.)

Mr. Chairman, before I actually conclude, let me say this. It has been the usual practice in this House to request the Opposition to withdraw the amendments to the Motion of Thanks. On this occasion, I find myself in an embarrassment, because there are more than one amendment. I will make a general appeal that it is not usual in this House to press for any amendment but to pass the Motion of Thanks unanimously. I would request hon. Members to respect the convention and thereby enhance our own prestige. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. (Cheers.)

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

'That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 23rd April 1962'.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS SUGAR FACTORIES CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1962
(L.A. BILL No. 1 OF 1962).

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: Sir, I move—

"That the Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration".

Under section 14(1) of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949, the levy of a cess, not exceeding annas four per standard maund, on sugarcane was authorised. At present a cess of Rs. 2 per ton is levied on sugarcane, brought into any factory in the State. In December 1960, the Supreme Court held that the Uttar

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Pradesh Sugarcane Act, 1956, was invalid, on the ground that the State Government had no jurisdiction for passing such legislation. As the Supreme Court decided that the term 'local area' was to be construed only to mean the jurisdiction of a local authority and not the premises of a factory, this Government examined the legal position and were advised that section 14 of the State Act should be amended so as to authorise the levy of a cess on sugarcane entering into any local area specified in such notification and not just into any area specified in such notification. As the Legislature was not then in session, and as the matter was urgent, the Madras Sugar Factories Control Ordinance of 1962 was promulgated amending section 14 (1) of the Act. It is now proposed to replace the Ordinance by introducing this Bill. The Bill has to be passed immediately as the Ordinance will cease to operate on the expiration of six weeks from the date of the reassembly of the Legislative Council. I, therefore, request the House, Sir, to accept the motion for taking the Bill into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

"That the Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration".

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA IYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like the Hon. Minister to say what exactly the amendment is. Entry 52 in the State list gives powers to the present Legislature to pass laws as mentioned, namely, all goods which enter into a local area for use, consumption, and sale. What is meant by a local area had to be construed by the Supreme Court. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court was unable to be guided by any definition. There was no definition in the Constitution regarding the expression 'local area'. There is no definition of the local area in the General Clauses Act or anywhere. Nor is there any definition in the Sugar Act. So they went into the history of the Legislative enactment. They referred to the Government of India Act, and they referred to the provisions about octroi and other Acts. They finally came to the conclusion and that was a unanimous one, though there was one dissenting minute on other aspects—that they are of the opinion that the proper meaning to be attached to the words 'local area' in entry 52 of the Constitution is that the area should be a part of the State imposing the law, it must be an area administered by a local body like a municipality, the district board, or the local board, a panchayat union board, a panchayat or the like. So that is the definition that they have given. So when we merely say here again 'local area', it cannot be easily translated into Tamil. A Tamil notification is also necessary. Local area is an area which cannot be construed. Unfortunately in that particular Uttar Pradesh Act, premises of a factory were construed to be the local area by those people who published the notification. Local area cannot be interpreted in that way. Therefore it is that a notification was issued there. 'Local area' is a small area and that is what they thought. The premises of a

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factory will be a local area. That is what they thought. But, unfortunately, on account of the fact that the term 'local area' was used in the State List with a certain connotation, the Supreme Court went into the whole question and finally they gave a definition. There is no legislative definition. They said, 'The proper meaning to be attached to the words "local area" in entry 52 of the Constitution is an area administered by a local body, a municipality or a district board, a local board, a Union or Panchayat'. Now, what is the significance of this change? A sugar factory may get sugarcane not only from the panchayat but also from outside. Suppose there is a panchayat and there is a sugar factory existing in the panchayat. It can get sugarcane from any place within the panchayat. It can also get sugarcane from outside the panchayat. Therefore, necessarily, when you impose a cess, sugarcane which comes from beyond the borders of the panchayat can be taxed, and sugarcane which comes from within the panchayat cannot be taxed, because there is no lesser unit than a panchayat or a local area. I suppose I have made it clear. The premises of a sugar factory cannot be considered to be a local area. So, the use of the term 'local area' will mean, so far as our taxing enactment is concerned, that we cannot tax any sugarcane which is produced within the panchayat but you can tax only the sugarcane which is brought from beyond the panchayat area. This is to be fully borne in mind by those who publish these notifications. Therefore, what I am driving at is that as the term 'local area' has not been defined in any Act, not even in the General Clauses Act, nor is it well-known as a legal phrase, and as the Supreme Court after going into the history of the thing have finally come to the conclusion that 'local area' means an area administered by a local body or by a municipality or by a panchayat board, it is better, I would suggest, to define the term 'local area' in this particular Act. 'Local area' may be defined as any area administered by any municipality within the State or any local board or union board or panchayat. That would make matters very clear. Otherwise, they may, by mistake, tax any sugarcane that is coming from within the panchayat area. Therefore, I request the Government to amend the Act itself by adding a definition clause. There is, no doubt, a dissenting judgment of the Supreme Court on this particular aspect, whether the term 'local area' can be read down in the interpretation. That is a different matter. We are not concerned with it now. This is the suggestion that I would make to the drafting section. Put in a definition so that whenever any notification takes place, they will remember this and they will say 'either a panchayat area or a municipal area'. Those people who had read the Supreme Court judgment with care would have said that there should be a clear definition in the Act once for all as there was no other clause where it had been made clear except in the Supreme Court judgment.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the Government are alive to the problem raised by the distinguished Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, and it is the intention of the Government

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to define 'local area' in the same terms as suggested by the Supreme Court. I wish to add that this is an old Act of 1919 and Government are contemplating revising the Act. When such a revision takes place, this as well as other more necessary amendments could be brought forward.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1962), as passed by the Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

VII.—ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The next item in the List of Business is the election of the Deputy Chairman.

Under sub-rule (4) of rule 13 of the Council Rules, I have first to read out to the House the names of persons who have been duly nominated, together with the names of their proposers and seconders. They are :

Member nominated. (1)	Proposer. (2)	Seconders. (3)
1 Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.	Sri R. Venkataraman ..	Sri K. Rajaram.
2 Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.	Sri K. Rajaram ..	Sri SP. K. A. Laksh- manan Chettiar.
3 Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.	Sri M. Seshachariar ..	Sri A. Chidambaram Mudaliar.
4 Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.	Sri S. K. Sambandhan.	Sri K. V. Ramaswamy.

As only one Member, Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder has been duly nominated for election, I declare him unanimously elected as Deputy Chairman.

VIII.—FELICITATIONS TO THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ON HIS ELECTION.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer, on behalf of the Goernment, our hearty felicitations to Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder on his unanimous election, which is the tradition in this House, to the high office of the

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Deputy Chairman of the Council. During his last term Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder served as the Deputy Chairman of this Council with distinction. He has a very quiet, unaustentatious manner which endears him to everybody he meets. In this Council where there is plenty of goodwill towards both the Chair and the Deputy Chairman, it is unnecessary for me to dilate further than to say how happy we are to have Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder to act in the office of the Deputy Chairman. I think it was Sri P. T. Rajan who in his last address in this Council had said that Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder reminded him of that well-known type of the English peasant, sturdy in appearance, sturdy in conduct, sturdy in his principles and with a very sturdy common sense. I cannot add anything more to what he said. Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder will fill this office of Deputy Chairman with distinction and will bring credit not only to himself but to the House. I wish him all success.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House. Sri Palaniswamy Gounder is well-known to us, having served as Deputy Chairman of this Council. I am very glad personally that he has been elected Deputy Chairman. I am sure he will conduct the proceedings of this House with great dignity and I can assure him that we on this side of the House will always be willing to co-operate with him and give him every possible assistance.

One thing I wish to suggest for future consideration. In many of these things it would be much better if the Opposition is also consulted before a name is proposed. On this occasion the Opposition has no other name to suggest. Personally because we know Sri Palaniswamy Gounder so well, we would have been happy to associate ourselves with the proposal. Whatever may be the convention in the other House, I hope the convention for the sake of enlightened representative capacity of the House will in future at least be considered. I know that on many other occasions the Leader of the House was kind enough to consult us and he knows fully well that we have co-operated in every respect. I am not bringing this as a criticism, but as one who is most anxious to build up healthy parliamentary conventions in this House, which will be an object lesson for many other Houses. I wish to commend the suggestion to the Leader of the House and his Party.

SRI K. ANBAZHAGAN: சட்டமன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, துணைத் தலைவரை ஒருமித்த உணர்ச்சியோடு தேர்ந்தெடுக்கிற நிலையில் இந்த அவையினுடைய ஆளும் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களும் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களும் தங்களுடைய வாழ்த்துக்களை வழங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் ஒரு கட்சி சார்புடையவன் என்கிற காரணத்தால் என்னுடைய வாழ்த்துக்களையும் நல்ல எண்ணத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளும் முறையில் நான் இங்கு நிற்கின்றேன். ஆளும் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிற செல்வாக்கு காரணமாக ஒருவரை ஒரு உயர்ந்த இடத்தில் அமர்த்து சிறப்பாக எதிர்க்கட்சியினரையும் கலந்து ஆலோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் சொன்னதை நான் முழு மனதுடன்

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ஆதரிப்பதோடு ஆளும் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு எனது வேண்டு கோளாகவும் அதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். கலந்தாலோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், ஒரு வேலை பங்கு கேட்பார்களோ என்ற கவலை ஏற்படலாம். அது கூட உரிமையின் அடையாளம்தான். அதைத் தரா விட்டாலும், பங்கு தருகிற பாங்கையாவது காட்டலாம் என்பதைத்தான் நான் வேண்டிக்கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

துணைத் தலைவராகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தலைவரவர்களிடத்தில் எனக்கு நெருங்கிய பழக்கம் இல்லை. ஆனால் அவர்களைப் பற்றி அதிகம் கேள்விப் பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஒருவரைப் பற்றிக் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன் என்னும்போதே, அவர் புகழ் தெரிகிறது. அதுதான் பெருமை. அவர் இன்று துணைத்தலைவராக வந்திருப்பது எனக்கு மகிழ்ச்சியும், உற்சாகமும் அளிக்கிறது. நான் அவர்களைத் திரு. பழனிச்சாமி என்று மட்டும் கூறுவதற்கு மன்னிக்க வேண்டும். அதன்பின் கவுண்டர் என்ற ஜாதிப் பெயரைக் குறிப்பிடுவதனால் அது சில சமயங்களில் மாறிக் குழப்பம் விளைவிக்கிற காரணத்தால் இனிமேல் ஜாதிப் பெயரை சொல்லிக் குறிப்பிடாமல் அவர்கள் வழங்க வேண்டுமென்ற என் அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த மேலவையில் நடைபெறும் நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு அவர்கள் உறுதுணையாக இருப்பார்கள் என்ற நினைப்போடு என் வாழ்த்துரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Friends, it has been one of my very pleasant duties during the last so many years I have been Chairman of this Council to announce that Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder has been unanimously elected as Deputy Chairman of this House. I do not think I said V. K. Palaniswamy Mudaliar. If I had said it once, that was most unintentional and I can assure you, Sir, that you can take it as a compliment and not in any other way.

Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder became Deputy Chairman of this House in 1959 on the 17th of December when my good friend Sri Allapichai was elevated as a Member of the Madras Public Service Commission. Since that time we have been working very closely together. I have nothing but very great praise for the way he has been carrying on his duties as Deputy Chairman and also otherwise.

The Hon. the Leader of the House referred to the remarks made by one of our very senior members who unfortunately is no longer with us in this House. Sri P. T. Rajan referred to him as a country gentleman, a country squire with all the qualities which the Hon. Sri Venkataraman mentioned attached to that term 'a country squire'. A country squire is a great gentleman greatly liked and respected everywhere, both in the civilised world and in the country parts. I am looking forward to a further period of fruitful co-operation between myself and Sri Palaniswamy Gounder. He is a man of very strong character, determined principle. He is a great personality and has experience as District Board President for several terms. He has naturally come into this House with all these precious qualities and I am sure he will again make a success as Deputy Chairman of this House.

Now, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Member Sri Anbazhagan suggested that it would be better for the majority party to consult the Opposition also before putting up candidates for such important posts and positions. I am not

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speaking for the Government. But if I understand the Government properly, I think, this was not done intentionally. But I hope the Hon. the Leader of the House will remember this and consult the Opposition in such matters on future occasions. This is a complaint which is made in very many Houses, and is one which can be easily overcome and the complainant easily satisfied.

I congratulate you, Mr. Palaniswamy Gounder, once again on your unanimous election.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சபையிலே இரண்டாவது தடவையாக என்னை உபதலைவராகத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்ததற்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இங்கே புதியதாக 19 அங்கத்தினர்கள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை நான் மனமாற வரவேற்கிறேன். புதிய அமைச்சர்கள் இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களையும் நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். நான் இந்த சபையைவிட்டுக் கீழ் சபைக்கு போகலாம் என்று நினைத்தேன். 1937-லேயே நான் கீழ்சபையில் இருந்தேன். 1952-ஆம் கீழ் சபையில் இருந்தேன். மறுபடியும் போகலாம் என்ற நினைப்பு எனக்கு இருந்தது. இங்கே தலைவர்களிடத்திலும்கூட சொன்னேன். அடுத்த தடவை கீழ் சபைக்குப் போகிறேன் என்று. அது பல காரணங்களால் முடியவில்லை. அதற்கு நான் வருத்தப்படவில்லை. நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். இங்கே நமது சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. அவர்களும் என்னைப்போலவே கீழ் சபைக்குப் போவதாகப் பிரஸ்தாபம் இருந்தது. சந்தோஷகரமாக அவர்கள் இங்கேயே வந்துவிட்டார்கள். அவர் இந்த சபையை நடத்தும் விஷயம் நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இங்கே எதிர்க் கட்சியாக வந்திருக்கிற திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகம் இங்கே சட்டசபையில் இல்லாமல் வெளியே ஒரு கட்சியாக இயங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அப்போது அவர்களுடைய கொள்கைகளை நாட்டிலே பரப்பிக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். இவர்கள் சொல்கிற பல கருத்துக்களை யெல்லாம் சட்டசபையிலே வந்து என் சொல்லக்கூடாது என்று நான் அப்போது நினைத்தேன். பத்திரிகையிலேதான் அவர்கள் கருத்தைப் பார்க்கமுடியும். ஆனால் நான் திராவிடக் கட்சிப் பத்திரிகையை படித்ததே இல்லை. அது போலவேதான் மற்றக் கட்சிப் பத்திரிகைகளையும் அவர்கள் பார்த்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். சிலர் படிக்கலாம். பத்திரிகைதான் நமக்கு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதற்காக அவற்றை மட்டும் படித்துவிட்டு அதுதான் சத்தியம், அதுதான் வேதம் என்று நாம் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அது ஒரு புறம் இருக்க, சட்ட சபைக்கு வந்தபிறகு ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பேசிக்கொள்ளும் சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுகிறது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீமான் அன்பழகன் அவர்கள் பேசிக் கொண்டிருந்தபோது, அவர் சொல்கிற காரணங்கள் எல்லாம் சரியென்றே நினைப்பார்கள். இந்த சபையின் தலைவர் அதற்குப் பதில் சொல்கிற போது அந்தக் காரணங்கள் எல்லாம் சரியில்லை என்று எதிர்க்கட்சிக் காரர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளமுடிகிறது. அதனால் அவர்கள் இந்த சபைக்கு வந்தது ரொம்பப் பொருத்தம் என்று தெரிகிறது. சென்ற சபையில் அதிகமாக அவர்கள் இல்லை. இந்த சபையில் நல்ல முக்கியஸ்தர்களுடன் திராவிடக் கழகம் இல்லை, திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகம் இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறது. அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். (இளைப் பேச்சு—திராவிடக் கழகம் இல்லை) திராவிடக் கழகம் இங்கேயும் இல்லை, அங்கேயும் இல்லை. என்னைப்போன்று இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு—அவர்கள் பத்திரிகையை படிப்பதில்லை என்று சொன்னேன்—அவர்கள் சொல்கிற கருத்துக்கள் புரிவதில்லை. இப்போது முகத்திற்கு மூகம் பார்த்துப் பேசும் போது அதுதான் தெரிந்துகொள்ளும் வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. இங்கே பல முக்கியஸ்தர்கள் நேருக்கு நேர் விவாதம் செய்கிற சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டதில் நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன்.

[Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder] [27th April 1962]

5.00
p.m.

புதிதாக அமைச்சர்கள் எல்லாம் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பழைய அமைச்சர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். முன்னமே அவர்கள் நடத்திய காரியத்தை எல்லாம் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு இருந்தோம். புதிய அமைச்சர்களைத் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் வரவேற்கிறேன். அதுவும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து ஒரு அமைச்சர் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவருக்கு நான் தனி வரவேற்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : சொந்தக்காரர் போவிலுக் கிறது.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : சொந்தக்காரர் ஆவ படியால் வரவேற்கவேண்டும் என்பதில்லை. சொந்தக்காரர்கள் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் விரோதிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அண்ணன் தம்பிகள் கூட விரோதிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். நான் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாபோர்டில் 12 வருஷம் இருந்தேன். அடுத்தபடி தலைவராக வந்து 3 வருஷம் பணியாற்றினார்கள் அவர்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒத்தாசையும் செய்தேன். அவர்கள் நன்றாக நடந்து கொள்வார்கள் என்பது எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவரையும் நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

என் கையெழுத்திலே பழனிசாமி என்றுதான் போடுகிறேன். பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் என்று போடுவதே இல்லை. கூப்பிடுகிறவர்கள்தான் அப்படிச் கூப்பிடுகிறார்கள். கொஞ்சம் வயதிலே அதிகமானதாலே, அந்தக் காலத்திலே ஜாதிப்பேரைச் சேர்த்துக் கூப்பிட்டுப் பழக்கமாறி விட்டதால், அதே போல் இப்போதும் கூப்பிடுகிறார்களே தவிர, இதுவரை கவுண்டர் என்று நான் கையெழுத்து போட்டதே இல்லை. அப்படிச் கூப்பிடுவதையும் விரும்புவதில்லை. அதெல்லாம் இருந்தால்தான் இன்னொரு ஜாதிப்பேரை சொல்லிக் கூப்பிடும் சந்தர்ப்பம் வருகிறது; நான் அதை விரும்புவதும் இல்லை. நான் உங்களுக்குச் சொல்லுவது இந்த உபதலைவர் ஆனபிறகு கட்சிக் கண்ணோட்டம் கூடாது என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே பாசுபட்சம் இல்லாமல் நடந்து கொள்வேன் என்று உறுதி கூறுகிறேன். ஏற்கனவே 28 மாதங்களாக உபதலைவராக இருந்து இருக்கிறேன். நான் அந்த மாதிரி பாசுபட்சமில்லாமல் நடந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கு துணையாக வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னை ஏகமனதாக உபதலைவராக தேர்ந்தெடுத்ததற்காக மறுபடியும் நன்றி தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். தலைவரவர்களுக்கு பிரத்யேகமாக நன்றி தெரிவிக்க வேண்டியது எனக்கு அவசியம். காரணம் இவ்வளவு காலமாக உபதலைவராக இருந்தபோது கொஞ்சம்கூட கோணமல் ஒற்றுமையாய் நடந்துகொண்டு வந்தோம். அவர்கள் என்னிடம் ரொம்ப பக்கமாய் நடந்து கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். இனியும் அப்படியே நடப்பார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு சபைக்கும் நன்றி தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 4th May 1962.

The House then adjourned

IX.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 72. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 978, Home, dated 12th March 1962 regarding the reduction of the tax by half under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, in respect of lorry MDJ 1358 belonging to the St. Mary's High School and Orphanage, Vellore, registered in the name of Rev. Mother Superior, St. Mary's Convent, Vellore.

27th April 1962]

APPENDIX.

[Vide item IV on page 199]

A Bill further to amend the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949 (Madras Act XX of 1949), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Thirteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Act, 1962.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st March 1962.

2. *Amendment of section 14, Madras Act XX of 1949.*—In sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949 (Madras Act XX of 1949), for the word “ area ”, the words “ local area ” shall be substituted.

3. *Repeal of Madras Ordinance 1 of 1962.*—The Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962 (Madras Ordinance 1 of 1962), is hereby repealed.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

S. CHELLAPANDIAN,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS-9,
26TH APRIL 1962.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

